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payment of the amount of freight set out in the bill of lading, where it does not appear that the amount demanded by the terminal carrier's agent was in excess of the legal and proper charges according to the fixed and usual rates, or that there existed between the terminal carrier and the initial carrier contractual relations with reference to transportation charges.

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**Carriers of Passengers—Liability for Interruption of Journey.—**

When a railroad company is fully advised of a quarantine which will make the uninterrupted journey of a passenger impossible, and undertakes through its conductor to inform him on the subject of quarantine, it is held, in *Hasseltine v. Southern R. Co.* (S. C.) 6 L.R.A.(N.S.) 1009, that it will be liable for the consequences of failing to inform him of the one which will interfere with his journey.

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**Carriers of Good—Carrier's Lien—Extinguishment.**—Where a common carrier becomes liable to the consignee of goods for damages to the property received in transit, and the amount of such damages equals or exceeds the freight bill on the damaged goods, the lien of the carrier is held, in *Missouri P. R. Co. v. Peru-Van Zandt Implement Co.* (Kan.) 6 L.R.A.(N.S.) 1058, to be thereby extinguished, and the consignee is held to be entitled to the possession of such goods without payment of freight; and in such a case refusal of the carrier to deliver the goods to the consignee upon demand is held to constitute a conversion.

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**Carriers of Passengers—Student's Reduced-Fare—Fraud.**—One who, by fraudulent representations as to her age and occupation, procures a student's reduced-fare railroad ticket, is held, in *Fitzmaurice v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co.* (Mass.) 6 L.R.A.(N.S.) 1146, not to occupy, while traveling upon it, the relation of passenger towards the carrier, but to be a trespasser, and to have no right to recover for injuries received while upon the train, unless they were received under circumstances which would entitle a trespasser to recover.

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**Chattel Mortgages—Removal of Goods from State.**—Consent by a chattel mortgagee that the property shall be taken out of the state in which the mortgage was given is held, in *Jones v. North Pacific Fish & Oil Co.* (Wash.) 6 L.R.A.(N.S.) 940, to be a waiver of the mortgage as against every person except the mortgagor.

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**Contracts in Restraint of Trade.**—A contract by one employed as assistant in a dentist's office not to engage in business in that place or its vicinity in competition with him is held, in *Turner v. Abbott* (Tenn.) 6 L.R.A.(N.S.) 892, not to be invalid as in restraint of trade.